

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York Wednesday morning from Bremen, via Southampton. Among her passengers is Baron GENOLT, the Prussian Minister to the United States, and M. DE BONISCO, bearer of despatches from St. Petersburg to the Russian Legation in this city.

The dates received from London by this arrival are to the 11th instant. The "Times" publishes voluminous details of the battle of Alma. The English lost nearly 2,000 men, killed and wounded, and the French 1,400. The loss of the English included 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file killed; and 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 1,427 rank and file wounded, and 18 missing. Nothing, it is said, but the want of cavalry prevented the victory at Alma from being turned into a complete rout of the Russians. After the battle the Russians burnt all the villages through which they passed. In their flight they left about 6,000 wounded behind them. The carriage of Prince MENSCHIKOFF was captured by the French, together with his private correspondence.

The Allies had changed their plan of operations against Sebastopol. It was to be attacked on the south side, where it was found to be weaker, and for this purpose the French had withdrawn from the north side, without a contest, to join the English on the south. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery are landed. The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at five o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant.

Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, the commander in chief of the French forces, is dead, and is succeeded in the command by Gen. CANROBERT. The news of the death of SAINT ARNAUD reached Paris on the 8th instant. Orders have been given to receive his remains at Marseilles with all the honors that were paid him upon his departure for Constantinople. The "farewell" which he had addressed to the army, dated from his bivouac on the 20th September, had arrived at Toulon. He says that, overcome by the cruel disease against which he has so long struggled, he is obliged to resign his command. He pays the highest compliment to his successor, (CANROBERT), who, says the Marshal, "will pursue the victory of the Alma, and will have the good fortune which I had imagined for myself, and which I envy him—that of leading you to Sebastopol."

The papers contain the official despatches, French and English, relative to the battle of Alma, and some details of the subsequent operations of the belligerent parties on both sides, which, being of much interest, we subjoin.

The conflict at the Alma, it will be seen, was terribly desperate and bloody. The loss of the Anglo-French forces, in killed and wounded, was nearly 3,500, and the Russian loss is estimated by the victors at 6,000. The Russians, however, state their loss to be less than that of the Allies.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 30th ultimo announces that a despatch had been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, in which he informs the Emperor that the Anglo-French army having advanced against the Russian positions on the Alma, those positions had been defended for several hours against the obstinate attack of the enemy. At last, finding his troops menaced on both flanks by the superior forces of the enemy, and especially by the assistance rendered to the land force by the fleets, he had thought it right to withdraw them towards evening beyond the Katscha, and the day after to take up a position before Sebastopol, where he was preparing to offer a warm opposition to the enemy.

The latest accounts from England show that Sebastopol was vigorously besieged and its surrender expected.

## Military Despatch of Lord Raglan.

HEADQUARTERS, KATSCHA RIVER.

MY LORD DUKE: I have the honor to inform you that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant, and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning and in establishing themselves there.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouaced for the night on the left bank of the Bulgance, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery. On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its support with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant hamlet of Balaklava, rendered the march to be severely felt. Both armies moved toward the Alma the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assault the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea and immediately above it, and the remainder of the Russian divisions should move up the heights of the river, while the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

In order that the gallantry exhibited by her Majesty's troops and the difficulties they had to meet may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavor to make you Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two and a half miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights—from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet—that from the sea closely borders the left bank of the river here ceases, and formed their left, and turning thence to the right, a powerful and wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle, where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, and which, in the center, was crossed by a deep ravine, and from which the river, flowing from it of from six hundred to eight hundred yards. The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged and in most parts steep. The willows along it had been cut down in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact every thing had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter.

In front of the position on the right bank, at about two hundred yards from the Alma, is the village of Boulouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy. The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to were the key of the position, and consequently the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Half way down the height and across its front was a trench, of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, a powerful rifle covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position. At the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, while on the heights above was his great reserve, the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignment, her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery, the second division, under Lieutenant General Sir Deacy Evans, forming the right and touching the left of the third division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the light division, under Lieutenant General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, the Duke of Cambridge. The fourth division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, the cavalry, under Major General Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching too near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divi-

sions deployed into line and advanced to attack the front. The supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place when the village of Boulouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position and rendering a passage through it impracticable. The Russian division, under General Katscha, part of Sir Deacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, while his first brigade, under Major General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier General Adams crossed to the left of the village, and pressed on under the fire of the left of their position with the utmost gallantry and steadiness. In the meanwhile the light division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in its immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. In this difficult operation he was supported by the 2nd division, and the first brigade under Major Gen. Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brig. Gen. Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the rifle brigade, under Major Norcott, who promised to be distinguished in the attack. The troops, after a fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23d, and 33d regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold. By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and the brigade of foot guards, under Major Gen. Buntick, drove the enemy back and secured the final possession of the work.

The Highland brigade, under Major Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left in co-operation with the guards; and the English brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 96th regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered, equally with that corps, an immense loss, and the division of Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual.

The exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day. Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard England, who had been in the front of the army, and supported the troops in advance, and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank. The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan, but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the day.

In the detail of these operations, which have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting that the most creditable and successful manner in which I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available prevented me from embarking with the baggage and stores, and the close of the day at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their baggage to the earliest opportunity.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with food and water has been a constant labor; and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field, I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardor of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and which, under the most adverse circumstances, the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action.

I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the assistance they have afforded the army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety, and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success and their sympathy in the sufferings of the army, they never ceased to cheer and encourage the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach, a labor in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate, an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness.

I conclude the report of the day with the statement, it is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice. I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to be much greater than that of the Allies. The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers—Major Generals Karginoff and Shokoff—fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army—that will be done by an able hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that, under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they maintained the most gallant and gallant spirit, the greatest ardor for attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed. I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Cambridge.

## Return of Casualties which occurred in Action on the Alma, Crimea, Sept. 20, 1854.

First division.—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Second division.—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Third division.—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Fourth division.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Light division.—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 188 rank and file killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Grand total.—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 346 rank and file, 26 horses killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file, 1 horse wounded; 2 drummers and 1 rank and file missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESCOBAR, Adjutant General.

## Military Despatch of Marshal Saint Arnaud.

FIELD OF BATTLE OF ALMA, SEPTEMBER 21.

SIR: The cannon of your Majesty has spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, and I am proud to have been able to inform you, and your Majesty will have one more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces and collected all their means in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince MENSCHIKOFF commanded in person, and he was supported by the most formidable batteries. The Russian army comprised forty thousand bayonets, from all points of the Crimea. In the morning there arrived from Theodosia—4,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied the Russians could command our men, and they were able to fire upon them with great effect. On the 20th, from six o'clock in the morning, I carried into operation with the division of Gen. Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, a movement which turned the left of the Russian army, and some of their batteries. Gen. Bosquet maneuvered with the most skill, and he was able to bring a battle with his episodes of brilliant feat and valor. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers; they have not degenerated; they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena.

At half-past four the French army was every where victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*, which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded arose from the ground to join in it.

On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and great difficulties, but every thing was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness and a coolness of mind which were worthy of the most heroic of the ancients. The French lines formed on the heights and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, sire, I had had cavalry I should have obtained immense results, and MENSCHIKOFF would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of the artillery was exhausted.

At six o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince MENSCHIKOFF stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he had taken up his quarters there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocket-book and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralized, while the Allied army is full of confidence and enthusiasm.

I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet.

The English have had 1,500 men put hors de combat. The Duke of Cambridge is well, his division and that of Sir G. Brown were superb. I have taken about 1,200 men hors de combat, 3 officers killed, 54 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1,033 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honor of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen.

The Russians have lost about 5,000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven to one in our favor. One can only regret that the Russian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves are the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

Accept, sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness.

MARSHAL A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

## Second Despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud.

HEADQUARTERS AT ALMA, FIELD OF BATTLE OF THE ALMA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: My official report gives your Excellency the details of the glorious day of the 20th, but it cannot allow the courage and the devotion without saying a few words about our brave soldiers.

The soldiers of Friedland and of Austerlitz are still under our flag, M. le Marechal. The battle of the Alma has proved that fact. We witness the same impetuosity, the same brilliant bravery. One can only regret that the French army was not more numerous, and that we could not have had more of the Allied armies have taken positions that are truly formidable. When examining them yesterday, I saw how favorable they were to resistance, and, in truth, if the French and English had occupied them, the Russians never could have taken them.

Now that we are more calm, and that the information which reaches us by means of deserters and prisoners becomes more precise, we are enabled to ascertain the loss inflicted on the enemy. The loss of the Russians is considerable. The deserters speak of more than 6,000 men. Their army is demoralized. In the evening of the 20th, the Russian army was seen to be in a state of confusion. The Russian army was seen to be in a state of confusion. The Russian army was seen to be in a state of confusion.

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plished so effectually that the Admiral was enabled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops showed themselves upon the heights. Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival, and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag entered this beautiful harbor, and, as has been his invariable custom, co-operated with the army in every way possible.

We are busily engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I shall, however, be obliged to wait until the 24th, in order to be able to take advantage of the favorable position which I shall be enabled to take on the 24th, and to be able to take advantage of the favorable position which I shall be enabled to take on the 24th.

I regret to have to acquaint you that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 20th, and he was suffering very much, and he felt it his duty to resign the command. He is now at the Hotel de la Paix, and he is recovering from his illness. He is now at the Hotel de la Paix, and he is recovering from his illness.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

## THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The following more particular account of the battle of the Alma is condensed from the voluminous and graphic correspondence of the London Times:

CAMP AT THE ALMA, SEPT. 20.

Pressed by time, and excited by the events of this most memorable day, I despair of giving the faintest conception of the battle of the Alma. I can only say that it was fought with the greatest honor to our arms, and I shall endeavor to give you a simple narrative of the incidents of which I was an eye-witness.

On the morning of the 20th, early daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were marshalled in line, and the Russian army broke the ranks, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watchfires lighted up the lines of our camp as though it were a great town. When dawn broke it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left their campfires burning. The troops lay on the ground, and the smoke of the campfires was rising into the air.

Lord Raglan had made his dispositions the previous evening, and the Generals of Division, Sir George Brown, Sir Deacy Evans, Sir R. England, and Sir G. Cathcart, aided by their Brigadiers General, went from camp, giving to each of them the orders which they were to follow, and their instructions with respect to the arrangement of their men in the coming struggle. Early in the morning the troops were ordered to get in readiness, and at half past six o'clock they were in motion. It was a lovely day; the heat of the sun was tempered by a sea breeze.

The first object of the British army was to secure the heights on the left. The British army was seen to be in a state of confusion. The British army was seen to be in a state of confusion. The British army was seen to be in a state of confusion.

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